

Crescent File

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The Crescent



PACIFIC COLLEGE.

NEWBERG, OREGON.



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THE CRESCENT.

VOL. XII.

APRIL, 1901.

NO. 7.

The Function of a College Training.

O. K. EDWARDS, '96.

WHEN we look into society and see the activity and commotion which prevails in all lines, we are inclined to exclaim; what chaos! Society seems to be one wild mob rushing after honor, wealth, social standing, pleasure, political power and for selfish ambitions in many other such lines. Neither do they intrinsically seek political power for the influence they may have. They do not seek social standing for the sake of being first in the leading social circles. Men are not seeking for what they seem to be. Every one is seeking for the same thing no matter whether he be a 'wall street banker,' a ditcher, a clergyman or a society man. One man goes to the ball room or a saloon for the same purpose that another goes to the church. It is not material things we are striving for except as we see in them contentment, at the supposed sight of which every heart quickens.

But this is a wrong impression. There is law at work even in chaos, and back of law there is a triune power, greater than law, and that is mind, heart and will, and these are the greatest powers or power in the universe.

A man spends his whole life seeking the position which he deems most honorable and influential in society, and if he wins the coveted position he is not satisfied. Men do not seek wealth for the money or property they may possess.

It is the one who is doing least who is most satisfied. But the one who is most content is the one who is doing most. Contentment is the product of the development and

growth of the entire man, or the mind, the emotions and the will. If we develop the mind alone we enjoy and are content only while the mind is actively engaged. If we develop only the emotions we are only content and happy while the emotions are pleasantly excited. If we develop only the will, we are overbearing, ugly and of all men most miserable. The development of any one of the powers alone, means the rusting out of the other two, the overworking of the one and finally the degeneration of all three. A man had better attend the theater twice or three times in the week or take a Sunday excursion, than stay in his office or workshop seven days in the week without recreation or rest. But we would not encourage such recreation in any one whose development had gone far enough to get the better things. These things are degrading only to those whose lives and ideals are above them, they are uplifting to those who have never seen anything higher and better.

It is the object of the Christian College of today to place an ideal before the pupils and give a training which will develop the entire man. This ideal is most comprehensively expressed in the motto of our Alma Mater, "Christianity and Culture." This ideal is alike adapted to the cultured and ignorant. It is above all and yet it may be reached by all.—This is the ideal, the training follows closely. College men should learn as but few have learned, until they have left the college halls, that the B. S. or B. A. conferred by the institution does not insure success. Men are only trained in college, they make their lives afterward. The making of the best life or the greatest success, depends more upon the effort of the one trained than upon the institution giving the training. In order that the institution may train men so that they may make real men, they must first have something to train or develop. A college can not make men, it only develops the manhood there is in them. If a man's character has been destroyed by dishonesty, or if his mind or will power has been dwarfed by dissipation, the college, no matter how high its ideal or how good the training, can not make the best man from such material.

The college once placed on the market a product and asked the world to take it. But now the world is asking the college for a

product which is most difficult to produce—a man of honor and ability, or successful men in the truest sense who are able to deal with the great social and political questions with a masterly hand. The college is only the opportunity, the man must do the work.

When He who has filled the world with life, said, "For whosoever would save his life shall lose it; and whosoever shall lose his life for my sake shall find it," he expressed one of the universal truths which is of most importance in every phase of human life. If we wish to develop the physique, we lay down our present physical strength, we destroy, through exercise the tissues which we now possess in order that we may receive a greater strength and a finer tissue. Morally we sacrifice our life in order that we may gain a higher and stronger moral life.

The student is not benefited so much by what he learns or by the knowledge he may gain as by the sacrifice he makes. A man's success depends but little upon how much experience he has had, or how much he knows, or how long he has gone to school or how many degrees he has received. If success depended upon experience, the man who traveled most, or divided his efforts in the greatest number of ways, or failed most often in business, would be the successful man. If success depended upon knowledge, the 'book worm' or the walking encyclopædia would have the admiration of the world for his success. If success depended upon the number of years one spends in college or the number of degrees conferred upon him, the sluggard might easily come to the front and occupy the most coveted places in society. But it does not depend upon these, but upon what a man is, what he can do, how much ability he has to gain knowledge and how well he can use the varied experiences which come into his life.

The college is endeavoring to train men to sacrifice the lower for the higher, to grow under all circumstances, and form in their lives the habit of conquering until they will not know defeat.

Almost the universal demand today is for young life. Go to the great railroad companies or great manufacturing establishments of today and you will find them largely filled with young men and women. These young people are not employed in these important positions because they are young or because

they have had more experience or are wiser than older ones, but because they have life and are growing and developing, because they can adapt themselves to the latest and most improved methods. They have never felt the bitter limit of their powers. They know no task which they can not over come, their minds are quick and active, their emotions sensitive and their wills are of steel, which will not be broken. These are the characteristics of the well bred youth. They are like steam and electricity, of great value when under proper control, but very disastrous if confined and not controlled. They need the college training to show them wherein their powers lie, and guard them from contradictions.

Men are all powerful, they can do anything if they will only persuade the generous hand of nature to come to their assistance and do the hard and disagreeable work for them. But if they try to accomplish work which is contrary to natural law, they can do nothing but fail. The man who has never learned the strength of his powers, who has not formed the habit of systematic study and the close observation of everything with which

he comes in contact as he will learn from the proper use of a four years good college course, will soon crystallize. Some men cease to develop before they are twenty-one years of age. While the advancement and development of others does not cease until they reach the eminence of a Gladstone at the age of eighty-five. One man will build a palace of the same material with which another would only build a hovel. One man will burn to ashes, as an obstacle and detriment, a tree with which another man would make a beautiful and costly piece of furniture. One man will trample upon flowers which another would gather and through their study build a beautiful character. One man will live his lifetime in view of the most beautiful landscape and hardly recognize its existence, while another will paint its likeness upon the canvass and draw the admiration of the world.

Men are not all equal and never have been since the beginning, except in animal existence; all men have the right to think and aspire as they please, eat what they please and go where they please as long as they do not impose upon the rights of others. And here their equality ceases. Men are not alike

or equal in intellectual power. All men can not do all things equally well. One man's judgment is not as good as another's and never will be while one man's development is greater than another's. Some men, on account of the greater development of their parents or grandparents, inherit greater capacities in certain lines than others and therefore have greater opportunities. But unless these capacities are developed they are of no value to their possessor. The person who has had good parentage and has inherited all the capacity which a man may possess, is only worse for the inheritance he has received unless these capacities are properly trained and developed. There are but few American citizens who are not born with sufficient capacities to make noble and successful men and women if they are only used. A man's success and happiness depends only upon himself and his parents. We do not mean to say that a man's environment has nothing to do with his success or happiness, for life is made up of the use or abuse of our surroundings, but this use or abuse depends only upon ourselves and the inherited capacities and training which we receive.

The college, the church, society, and wealth are only opportunities for the development of the best and most successful man.

* * * * *

Institutions are desirable or undesirable as their total effect, or the total effect of what they lead to, upon society is good or evil. There is hardly an institution in existence which is not considered by some one to be a detriment to them. But individual selfishness often has to be sacrificed for the benefit of society. The greatest harm and the most alarming fact which many of the newly organized trusts bring to society is their over capitalization, which demands a burden upon society to pay dividends upon such inflated stocks. Also the selling of these stocks which often give a face value of more than twice their real value, causing the investor to pay twice as much for the stock as the original investor had invested, with the expectation of securing large dividends from the monopoly caused by the formation of the trust. Such a condition of affairs must bring hardship to many homes in our fair land, unless men are produced who are able to skillfully handle the situation and root out the evil without

destroying the good. We have enough pessimists who are condemning everybody and every institution in which they find evil; giving as a solution of nearly all wrong, some pet theoretic solution which is illogical, unreasonable and can not be backed by history.

Our country is needing more trained men who are not only willing to sacrifice their lives for their country, but, who like Theodore Roosevelt of New York, are able by so doing, to give our beloved country, which stands for justice and intelligent democracy, a service which cannot be estimated by gold.

The demand is upon us and the supply, we believe will be forthcoming. The thousands of young men with trained and broadened minds, who are being turned out of the colleges all over the country, are being assimilated by society and

America's Longevity.

From the earliest dawn of civilization, we have seen nations rise and flourish and disappear. Governments that were once the pride and terror of the world, have fallen

are taking their places at the heads of the great institutions; though usually unrecognized as college men, yet they are doing and will do, as their numbers increase, a work which will develop a political and commercial system, which, though probably not radically different, yet far in advance in justice and purity to the present one. Such a condition will not come about through the excitement and destruction of a great revolution. But it will come only through the sacrificing efforts of intelligently trained men, who struggle through many a cloud of discouragement, believing that 'truth though crushed to earth shall rise again,' persevering, winning great victories which will prove to the world that a Christian college education is essential to the best and noblest manhood.

the galling yoke of slavery upon the necks of helpless thousands. But from that wreck of crumbled empires, and from that mass of prostrate humanity arose the American Republic, symbolizing the triumph of political and religious liberty.

This triumph was but the outgrowth of that struggle of freedom against despotism, and democracy against oligarchy, which began centuries ago in the battle of Marathon; this victory of Miltiades was destined to be the vanguard of civilization; the guiding star of humanity. It was the seed which, under the hand of Jefferson flowered into the Declaration of Independence. Planted midst the debris of crumbled empires; moistened with the tears of those multitudes who lived before us; nourished with the blood of martyrs; this seed of liberty grew and flourished. To-day our free institutions are its choice fruits, giving strength to the fallen and oppressed of every clime.

Our great struggle for progress proceeds noiselessly and often unnoticed. Many times we are apparently checked and baffled. But while other nations revel in debasing strifes, impelled by greed and base ambition, America moves on-

ward and upward. Many dangers confront her and great are the obstacles that are hers to overcome. But she, giant-like, rises above them all. She not only frees herself from restraining influences, but advances with rapid strides.

Her flag is known and honored throughout the world. The powers of Europe are banished from her continent. By a deluge of blood slavery is abolished within her borders. From all over her dominion comes the voice of well-paid labor. Capital is seeking new investments. Foreign markets are opening. Science, art, philosophy and the most careful linguistic study and criticism, demand for her an equal place with the foremost nations of the world. Her vast plains are opening for cultivation. She is unbosoming her silver and gold. She is strong in all the elements of material strength, stronger still in justice and liberty; rich in material wealth, richer still in priceless ideals.

Ah, these are not her only achievements. Standing at the threshold of the twentieth century, she sees across the Atlantic a nation, which is an enemy to freedom of thought and conscience; a nation which holds under its iron

heel a liberty loving people; a people shrouded in ignorance and religious superstition. At this sight of oppressed humanity, America's sword leaps from its scabbard and and severs the chains of bondage from her fallen brother. And as she turns to Spain we hear her say: "O thou tyrant, thy sovereign rule is forever at an end. Thy chains are broken and thy captives free. This, a Christian nation, could not view with unveiled eyes thy crimes; she felt it her duty to defend the cherished name of justice and liberty. This, a nation believing all men to be free and equal, could not refuse to aid a fallen and oppressed brother. She saw that it was an opportunity for her to assume her part in the regeneration of the world. She recognized it as her duty to extend the imperialism of liberty."

As we think of America's greatness, we are reminded of Greece and the city of the Caesars. They too, were great. But the laurels have been plucked from the brow of Greece and the swords of Rome lie tarnished.

Greece was a land once fair and lovely. She builded upon intellectual powers and culture; they were the great fashioning ideas of her

civilization. She prospered, was powerful in war, and became the world's leader in literature and art. But with all of her learning, patriotism and art, Greece fell; now we look upon her as nothing but an eddy in the great whirlpool of nations. And why? Because her boasted pillar was intellectual strength. Because her government did not possess the trinity of physical, intellectual, and spiritual powers.

Turn now to Rome. She thirsted to see the sands of the Arena drink a fallen gladiator's blood. War, cruel war, was her policy and blood her battle cry. No earthly power could stay her ruthless hand. No ray of brotherly love could melt her frozen heart. Because of her courage and physical power, she seemed eternal mistress. But turn the pages of history and read the sad story of her decline. We see her reveling in idleness, luxury, and crime; her patriotism dead; her very gods a mockery. Thus, weakening the foundation of her civilization, the city of Caesars fell, and to-day her mouldering ruins stand beside the Tiber, silent witnesses of her fated fall. The grandeur of her vast empire is gone—gone forever. And why? Because

upon her banners she substituted features of our national character. might for right; force for freedom; monetary power for imperishable truth.

Greece and Rome acquired power and wide domain. They basked for a time in beams of prosperity. They drank deep the draughts of luxury and pleasure. But their beauty faded. Their strength decayed. Their glory perished.

What now of our own republic? Will her beauty fade and her strength decay? Will her glory disappear with the lapse of time? Will she crumble with age and be forgotten?

Forgotten! How harshly that word grates upon the ear of every loyal American! With icy coldness it falls upon the heart. We shrink from the thought. Yet, if we would have America mount to Fame's highest pinnacle and there inscribe her name in glowing letters, we must not trust to an imaginary phantom to breathe inspiration into our sluggish spirits. We must not wait for the auspicious moment when some merciful muse, invoked from a distant sphere, shall descend and infuse life into our torpid faculties.

We must feel our own responsibility in stamping the great

features of our national character. We must erect a bulwark around our fair Goddess that will prove impregnable. When shaken by the storms of time we must gather around the structure of her political organization and with uplifted hands stay its reeling fabric.

Our past watchword was "rights," but the watchword for the future is "duty." New conditions must be met by new patriotism. The fife and drum of the past, called for a patriotism willing to die for its country. We of the twentieth century hear the call for patriotism that will live. It calls for civil not military heroes; statesmen not politicians. It demands a deeper and broader development of the social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual man.

Rend the veil of the future and there with the vision of inductive reason see greater possibilities before us. Victories more glorious are to be won. Grand rights are to be attained. We see that the sun of our prosperity is but rising. Soon shall its glory burst upon us; then slowly it will climb the heavens of our future history until it stands at the zenith and there it will shed its magnificent splendor upon every nation.

Look up then, O! patriot brother. Be master of your destiny. However humble your lot, be among those truly great! Let no stream of precedent baffle you! Let no environment, thwart you! Press onward,—ever onward! History opens to you the store-houses of the past. Society looks to you for guidance. In your hands, the omnipotent God places the destiny of America.—*Neroia Wright, '02.*

Annual Report of the President of the Y. M. C. A.

In reviewing the past years work of this association, we are led to give praise to our Heavenly Father for the way he has blessed and prospered us. From a standpoint of visible results, few if any years have surpassed the one just closed. There have been more conversions, more men in systematic Bible study more of a general good feeling among the students, and we believe more interest in the work than could have been reported for many years past.

In the Bible study this year we have taken up the Freshman work as outlined by the international committee. Two classes were organized about the first of November. They have each met once a week and have together had an av-

erage attendance of about ten. During the last few weeks these classes have been increased to a total membership of 20. This work has proved itself exceedingly profitable for all who have been willing to devote to it the necessary time. It is really a time saver for the student as he can gain more in twenty minutes of conscientious study with these outlines than in an hour's ordinary reading. It was thought by many to be quite a venture to attempt this work here, where the Bible was already in the curriculum as a required study; but thus far it has highly commended itself and has been a means of deepening our lives as well as increasing our knowledge of spiritual things.

The regular services held by the association the last year have been much the same as formerly. The Tuesday evening prayer meetings have ever been found a source of great strength and blessing. The Sunday afternoon meetings have been in most respects all that could be asked. The addresses throughout have been excellent, just such as young men need to prepare them for every day life and to inspire to activity. The only discouraging feature has been the at-

tendance. It has at times seemed a shame that such good talks should be given to so few. If it seems advisable to continue holding these meetings, we feel like urging upon all students that they co-operate heartily by attending and by inviting friends. We can thus broaden and deepen our own lives, and help to extend the influence of the association.

Besides the regular services, special meetings have been held throughout the year as occasion offered. The week of prayer in November was observed by holding noon meetings of a special character. This prepared the way for the visit of Colton the International Secretary. His presence with us was greatly appreciated and was a source of inspiration for all. The Universal Day of Prayer for Students was observed on February 10th with a special service addressed by Herbert T. Cash. It was a very blessed occasion, especially as together with the revival meetings being held at the church, it opened the way for other meetings with even greater results during the next few days. The spirit of revival swept the whole school until hardly a student had not felt its effects in some way.

There is one department of the work which needs emphasizing, although it is not of as great importance here as in larger institutions. It is the work for new students to be done during the summer and especially during the first days of the Fall term. New students are often homesick, always very impressible and appreciative of kindness. It is the greatest opportunity of the year. The committee should make special prayer during the summer, and be willing to sacrifice during the first days of the school year that others may be made happier and influenced for good.

Many other points might be mentioned which are valuable to the most successful work of the association. Among these are socials, hand-books, the financial department, state conventions, and the Pacific Coast Conferences. These have all added their part to the work, and each might be spoken of at length. They require careful consideration that they may be used in every way possible to extend intensify the work.

Altogether it has been a very enjoyable year of service; one that has bound our hearts closer by the cords of Christian love.—*Carroll Kirk.*

THE CRESCENT.

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the Crescent Society.

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Gussie Crawford, '04, Local.
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dered stopped and all arrearages are paid.
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WITH this issue THE CRESCENT makes the annual change of staff. Under the new management the policy will not be changed. We hope with the aid of the student body and all interested in the college to keep our paper to the high standard it has attained in the past and to make it the true index of the life and work of the college.

JUDGING from the interest ta-

ken in athletics, we should say that Pacific College can "put up" a strong track team this year. Although the boys have just begun to train we have some good records to show already. It has been clearly demonstrated that we have some very good material.

ONE of the most attractive and beneficial phases of college life is the various forms of college and inter-collegiate contests. Pacific College has always taken an active part in these contests, but never in her history has a term of school been occupied with more inter-collegiate contests than the present. On May 10th occurs the annual debate between O. S. N. S. and Pacific College. On May 29th the Interstate Oratorical Contest will be held in which our orator Mr. Minchin will represent the state of Oregon. The Athletic Association will have a dual meet at Forest Grove with P. U. in the latter part of May. The inter-collegiate field meet at McMinnville near the first of June will be the first meet of the smaller colleges. We are confident that these contests will prove to be a lasting benefit both to the College and to the students taking part in them.

How often we find people, would be impossible because no two even college students, who seem to be entirely destitute of the power of concentrating the mind. They allow every little noise to take their attention from their work. Their eyes may be following the lines of the book but the mind is wandering on something foreign to what they are trying to do. So they find it necessary to spend a great deal more time in preparing a lesson than students who are able to concentrate the mind and become completely absorbed in their work. Any person who allows his mind to be dissipated by wandering will do well to adopt Goethe's motto, "Wherever thou art, be all there." The student who is unable to command his mental forces and bring them to a focus on the subject in hand, whether under favorable or unfavorable circumstances, will not accomplish much intellectually. The law of conservation of energy is as applicable to the mental forces as to physical. As in a leaky dam when most of the power is lost by water running out and not over the wheel, so whenever the mind wanders mental energy is wasted. To prescribe a remedy for this habit of dissipation or to tell how concentration of mind may be acquired

individuals are constituted alike. However a suggestion may be given. As a physical habit is best acquired by regularity of practice, so a mental habit may be formed by complying with the law of periodicity. As a rule the brain is clearer and the will stronger in the morning. It would be well to begin by giving a certain time to some mental work. The repetition of this each morning with a constant increase of work within a given time will soon stay the vice of dissipation.

For use almost can change the stamp of nature
And either rout the devil, or throw him out
With wondrous potency.—Hamlet.

*Crescent
Notes.*

On the evening of March 29, the officers for the spring term of Crescent were elected as follows: President, Grace Ruan; vice-president, Emmer Newby; secretary, Marvin Blair; treasurer and marshal, Herman Smith; critic, Mark Wolfe; librarian, Bertha Nicholson.

On April 5, in place of the usual literary program the first of the preliminary debates was held, preparatory to choosing the team which will represent P. C. in the debate with Monmouth. The question was, "Resolved, that the war

now being waged by Great Britain against the Boer Republics is justifiable." Affirmative, Aubrey Kra-
mien, John Weed and Carl Nelson.
Negative, Mark Wolfe and Emmer
Newby.

The primary debate was held April 12. Those on the affirmative were, Mark Wolfe, R. W. Jones and Carroll Kirk. Negative, Emmer Newby, Ed. Hatch, Grace Ruan and Carl Nelson. Those chosen to debate with Monmouth, were, R. W. Jones, Carroll Kirk and Emmer Newby. The decision on debate was rendered in favor of the negative.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS.

Spring!
Tennis!
Flowers!
Hot weather!
Shirt waists!

We will now have the crickets report.

Jessie Gardner visited school on April 8th.

Byron Barr has entered school for the spring term.

Teacher: "What gender is feminine?"

Student: "Masculine."

There are several students who seem to think it quite their duty to be late to chapel and it is wonderful to notice how faithful they are to that sort of duty.

The tennis court is badly in need of leveling down. It seems a pity that out of as many boys as we have not one has pride enough to fix it up, however well they may like to play.

If those library talks on the preservation of books and magazines would only take root in the active minds of a few students, there would certainly be a marked change in the looks of the library tables.

Track manager Coulson made a flourishing speech before the school in which he spoke of the seeming lack of interest that the boys were manifesting and also urged that they take up the work in earnest as the time for the field meet was close at hand.

Elwood Minchin delivered his oration to an appreciative audience at the Unity school which is about six miles southwest of Newberg. Mr. Minchin's oration was the last number on an extended program and it certainly added dramatic climax and conclusion to what had gone before.

Ask V. P. how she liked her partner at the rural social.

Everyone is wishing that they took botany and surveying.

Herman Smith was absent two weeks on account of sickness.

Edna Hobson was absent from school several days on account of tonsillitis.

Ask G. G. and C. P. about their Sunday ride. It certainly was an event that will go down on history's page.

Athletics are occupying a good deal of time just now, as the boys have gone into regular training on the track.

A certain favored young lady created quite a sensation several mornings ago when she rode to school on a new chainless Columbia.

The English history class is required to put many a weary hour in on parallel reading from such authors as Young, Knight, Joy and Dickens.

On the afternoon of the 16th Prof. Kelsey and his German class took a bicycle trip to the Red Hills. Prof. took his camera along, which means a new number will be added to his list of curiosities.

The Seniors are bound to leave their mark in the world even if it be on so lowly a place as the chapel wall.

The Junta society has chosen Prof. Kelsey for advisory member as it was seemingly his turn to fill that responsible position.

As a result of the debate held on Friday evening, April 12, Carroll Kirk, Emmer Newby and Robert Jones were chosen as the representatives for P. C. in the Monmouth debate which is to be held at that place May 10th.

Prof. Jones says the present surveying class is the best surveying class he has had charge of in P. C. They have measured the distance to every visible mountain peak. The height of every steeple and flag staff. Should any one wish to have surveying work of any kind done just call on the class.

Miss Ella Hutchins, a former student of P. C. was married on March 10th, to Mr. Archie Gubser, at the home of her parents near Dayton. Mr. Gubser is a graduate of the old LaFayette Seminary, and for the past two years has been engaged in teaching. They will soon go to Pendleton, where they intend to make their home.

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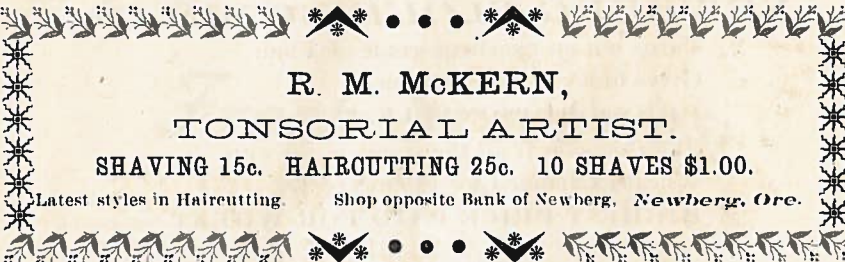
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